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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

1966



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Medical Officer of Health:

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P. & S.E., L.R.F.P. & S., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. E. ADCOCK, CERT. S.I.B.

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. E. E. BOSTOCK

Vice-Chairman: Councillor E. G. W. TAYLOR

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor W. R. TOMLINSON)

Aldermen—

BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

SKELTON, R., C.C.

HENSHAW, J.

Councillors—

BETTLE, K. G.

KIRBY, F.

BOYD, Mrs. M. A. R.

POYNTON, F.

BUTCHER, D.

WHEELER, Mrs. V.

FLETCHER, Mrs. F. R.

WHITEHEAD, S.

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor W. SMIT

Vice-Chairman: Councillor F. KIRBY

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor W. R. TOMLINSON)

Aldermen—

BLOUNT, G.

HENSHAW, J.

BOSTOCK, E., J.P.

Councillors—

COOK, R. L., J.P.

TAYLOR, E. G. W.

FLETCHER, Mrs. F. R.

WHEELER, Mrs. V.

MEACHEM, F. N.

WHITEHEAD, S.

STRAW, I., C.C.

WILD, G. W.

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Technical Assistant:

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BOROUGH OF ILKESTON
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Ilkeston.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1966.

The impending retirement of Mr. C. E. Adcock, our Chief Public Health Inspector, after over 50 years service with the Corporation is a matter of very considerable regret. He has been Chief Public Health Inspector for 34 years. His advice and support have been a feature of our work in Ilkeston. This has been true team work. The results are evident in the progress recorded by the Chief Public Health Inspector in his report. He has been extremely modest over his influence in the town over these 50 years.

Many people in the town, old and young, some now gone, would wish me to thank him for all his advice, comments and understanding over these many years. We wish him many years of happiness in his new found delight of caravan holidays.

The support and vigour of the Public Health Committee is leading to a great change now well under way. Reference is made in Mr. Adcock's report to the progress in cleaning the air of the town.

The air at Kirk Hallam is now as it was before the houses were erected ; clean and invigorating. At one time it was not possible to see down streets because of domestic smoke pollution. The air is now clear again. Smog is now light mist and has no evil smell.

Many organisations are now interested in the problems of older people. We hope that there will be continuity of effort.

Week-end work at the slaughterhouse still causes problems. In deference to trade demands inspections continue as required.

It is pleasant to report that the Regional Hospital Board has found it possible to do works of improvement at Ilkeston General Hospital and at Ilkeston Materinty Home.

These general practitioner units are an example of the way in which services can be brought to the people.

The support of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the members of both the Public Health Committee and Housing Committee has been much appreciated during the year.

Many other people have been of great assistance.

It is only possible to say thank you to all those who have been of help.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

These are kept to a minimum in this report but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ilkeston supplies a weekly return giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals, details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths, are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

POPULATION.

The estimated population of the Borough at the 30th of June, 1966, was given by the Registrar General as 35,270. This is an increase of 30 from the estimate made at the same time in 1965.

BIRTHS.

576 live births were registered in 1966 giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 16.3. When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.01 the rate is 16.5 which can be compared with a rate of 17.7 for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

STILLBIRTHS.

The 10 stillbirths registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 17.0. This is higher than the England and Wales rate of 15.4.

INFANT MORTALITY.

16 deaths were recorded in children under the age of one year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 27·8 and can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 19·0.

This is the highest infant mortality rate recorded in the Borough during the last 10 years.

See Table 4.

PERINATAL MORTALITY.

The number of stillbirths and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 18 and gives a rate per thousand live and stillbirths of 30·7.

The following table gives the figures for the last five years.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand live and stillbirths</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales</i>
1962	25	40·9	30·8
1963	11	19·3	29·3
1964	13	22·0	28·2
1965	19	30·2	26·9
1966	18	30·7	26·3

DEATHS.

392 deaths were registered. This gives a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 11·1 which after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1·22 is 13·5 and can be compared with a rate of 11·7 for England and Wales.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

Deaths from Individual Diseases.

The 392 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex distribution.

Disease of Heart and Circulatory System.

193 deaths were recorded in this group, 99 males and 94 females. The causes of death are given at numbers 17—21 inclusive in Table 5.

75 deaths were due to coronary disease, 41 to other heart disease, 61 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 16 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

Cancer.

63 deaths, 34 men and 29 women, were recorded in this group.

Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

Of the 21 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus 19 were men.

Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were 27 deaths from pneumonia and 38 from bronchitis.

Of the 38 deaths from bronchitis 33 of these were recorded in men.

Maternal Deaths.

There were two maternal deaths registered in the Borough.

Tuberculosis.

2 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were recorded in the Borough ; one in an elderly man the other in a young baby (infection probably occurred in uterus or during birth).

Accidents.

13 persons, 7 men and 6 women, died as a result of accidents.

2 men, 1 woman and 2 children were involved in motor vehicle accidents. An elderly man and an elderly woman died as a result of falls. 2 elderly women died from carbon monoxide poisoning caused when fire broke out in their homes. 2 men died as a result of colliery accidents. An elderly man due to drowning when he fell into a canal and a middle aged man died as a result of shock due to exposure and multiple fractures of the ribs.

Suicide.

2 men committed suicide both by carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

274 cases of infectious disease were notified in 1966. Measles accounted for over 50% of this number.

The incidence of individual diseases was Measles 156, Chicken-pox 99, Tuberculosis 12, Scarlet Fever 3, Dysentery 1, Erysipelas 1, Pneumonia 1, Puerperal Pyrexia 1.

See Tables 7 and 8.

Measles.

156 cases were notified. Of this number the majority occurred in children under 10 years of age during the latter part of the year. The outbreak continued into 1967.

Chicken-pox.

99 cases were notified. Of this number the majority of cases occurred in the 5-9 age group during the summer months.

Tuberculosis.

12 new cases of tuberculosis were notified—8 men and 4 women.

11 of the cases were of a respiratory type. The ages and occupations were varied.

See Tables 6 and 7.

Dysentery.

Only one case of dysentery was notified during the year. This occurred in a woman of middle age.

It is known that other cases occurred and were labelled “diarrhoea.”

Food Poisoning.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified but after investigation these were not confirmed.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY.

Retirement.

Reports and information were distributed on the need for thought and training for retirement. More attention is being paid to this and courses are run at intervals. Not many yet but a start has been made.

Retirement is welcomed by many people—for the first three months! Much more work is needed to try and remove the boredom and “not wanted” feeling. The drift to living alone as families grow up and move away and relatives die is a common occurrence. Suitable accommodation is becoming more readily available and the designs of accommodation for older people are more often considered in detail.

Considerable experience is needed to help to make the last period of life a comfortable one.

Medical attention for various conditions and to relieve discomfort is essential. This is difficult in the face of resistance. “I’ve never had the doctor” is not unusual. However, this is no longer so difficult.

Nearby friends make arrangements amongst themselves for frequent short visits. The determined isolated old lady, known to be difficult in the past, presents problems to family and friends. All concerned can only tackle such problems when they are permitted to do so.

Sometimes simple presents like flowers are absent. Greetings cards help but perhaps they are rather expensive and the money might be better spent in other ways.

Most of these old people will take an active interest in the things that happen locally but they need to be told and kept up-to-date. If they are not they relapse into dull despondency and a cabbage-like existence.

Reports concerning care of the elderly have been submitted to the Public Health Committee as follows :—

1957

Mar. — Meals on Wheels.
Aug. — Report — Evidence of Social Breakdown in the Elderly.

1958

Mar. — Meals on Wheels.
Oct. — Cleaning of Homes.

1959

Jan. — Meeting — London — Care of the Elderly.
Aug. — Laundry facilities.

1960

Feb. — Meals on Wheels.
Sept. — Care of Old People and Chronic Sick.
Dec. — Laundry Service.

1962

Aug. — Development of Services.

1963

Feb. — Cold Injury.

1964

May — S.O.S. Cards.
July — Local Authority Powers to Help. Meals on Wheels, S.O.S. Cards.
Aug. — Meals on Wheels, Luncheon Clubs, Retirement Courses.
Sept. — Meals on Wheels.
Oct. — Help for over 60's and Disabled. Bathing facilities for Elderly and Disabled. Lavatory Seats.
Nov. — Care of over 60's and Disabled. Cold the Killer.
Dec. — Living Upstairs.

1965

Feb. — Hypothermia.
May — Flashing Lights and S.O.S. Cards.
June — Loneliness.
Nov. — Accidental Hypothermia.

1966

Jan. — Accidental Hypothermia. Accommodation.
Feb. — Meals for Old or Disabled Persons.

Supporting Services.

Meals on Wheels Service.

Organised and run by the W.R.V.S. and supported financially by the Derbyshire County Council and the Borough Council the ladies continue to provide a useful meals service appreciated by all who receive it.

The provision of meals by Works Canteens for this service is greatly appreciated.

3,746 Meals were delivered during the year.

Chiropody Service.

This is a very successful service and welcomed by the older people. The availability of transport if necessary is a great help.

Flashing Lights.

In parts of the town voluntary organisations have done a great deal to provide these lights designed to call help in an emergency. One organisation ordered and installed 200.

There is need for provision in other parts of the town. Patchy provision is a start but provision should be eventually complete.

Incontinence.

Incontinence pads are supplied by the Derbyshire County Home Nursing Service on order from the family doctor. A transfer of this provision to direct prescription by the family doctor and delivery by the local chemist might be an advance. This type of provision is useful for disabled at all ages. More enquiries might be made more often by health workers to see if these pads might be of assistance.

Persons in Need of Care and Attention.

It was not necessary to use emergency powers of removal under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948.

Accommodation.

A considerable amount of ground floor accommodation has been provided by the Borough Council during the last few years.

A voluntary organisation has provided some flatlets.

The County Council have one home for older people and another is planned.

Consideration is being given to building flats for older people. There is resistance to this placing of old people upstairs if this can be reasonably avoided. Equally there is resistance to placing young couples or children upstairs to live over older people. Unnecessary management problems seem to be added. Little consideration seems to be given by planners to the long term problems arising from their immediate planning solutions.

If long term maintenance costs are not reduced by modern building techniques and more management problems are added by design the rent of accommodation provided by local authorities must go up. Obvious examples are endless external painting contracts—added to by internal maintenance of central heating systems and other modern equipment.

It should not be necessary for every small local authority to fight its way through this mass of small but long term problems.

Ideally each older person should have individual (or double) personal private accommodation designed in such a way that they can be alone or mix with those who become their friends. For many reasons this should be ground floor accommodation. For instance not much stimulus arises when lying in a bed in an upstairs flat only able to see the clouds or the odd seagull.

More wheel chairs are supplied nowadays and more invalid cars are provided. Suitable accommodation in which to manipulate a wheel chair has been discussed on many occasions but progress in building is slow.

Hypothermia.

A lady of 92 years was certified as dying from bronchopneumonia and hypothermia. She lived alone and had no fire.

PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE.

Prevention.

Stress has been laid on family hygiene. Unfortunately most homes are not designed with this in mind. In all places of food preparation there has to be a wash hand basin. This is not so in many homes.

It was pleasing to hear that a family doctor had strongly condemned the placing of soiled nappies from a child with diarrhoea on the draining board in the kitchen. He had further asked the midwives to make a point of discussing this point when instructing mothers at ante-natal clinics.

Basic education on transfer of bacteria and prevention of spread of infection seems to continue at a very low level. Even if facts are known carelessness and "couldn't care less" play a part in spread of disease.

Immunisation.

The absence of outbreaks of poliomyelitis, diphtheria and cases of tetanus point to a pleasing "herd" situation. However, the stimulus of outbreaks to ensure that people seek protection is absent.

Brucellosis.

No report of any case of human brucellosis has been made in the town.

One farm is registered as a producer/retailer of raw milk. Only part of the farm is in the Borough and so far it produces satisfactory milk under veterinary supervision.

A great deal of publicity has been given to human and animal brucellosis. The general practitioners have had a circular from your Medical Officer of Health on this matter. Conversations indicated that consideration had been given to this disease on receipt of the circular and possible cases scrutinised.

Little raw milk is sold in the town. It is forgotten that many people have holidays in other parts of Britain where Brucellosis may occur. The possibility of farm holidays and a newly awakened desire to drink raw milk is not without possibilities.

The very large number of vaccination certificates produced in recent years point to large numbers of people travelling to other countries, especially in the Mediterranean where the disease might also be contracted.

Difficulty in diagnosis is possibly part of the problem. Only at the end of the year have the more modern culture methods been adopted by the Public Health Laboratory in Derby.

Enough time has now elapsed since the surge of publicity to have turned up at least one case in the Medical Officer of Health's population of 100,000. But so far this has not been the case.

Screening Procedures.

The development of modern techniques—cervical cytology, urine testing for diabetes proceed in a haphazard manner. Until radical changes take place such as data processing linking for instance all medical records to a national health service number and a sorting system with reminders automatically put into the postal service it seems unlikely that the present hit or miss service will make any major contribution to prevention.

HOME SAFETY.

During the last 10 years many reports have been submitted to the Public Health Committee. A summary is given below.

1957

Aug. — Fatal Home Accidents.

1958

Jan. — Accidents in the Home.

Oct. — Unguarded Fires.

1959

Feb. — Spring Cleaning.

April — Designing for Safety.

May — Inflammable Textile Fabrics.

Sept. — Bonfire Night.

Oct. — Check That Fall Campaign.

1960

Feb. — Scalds.

May — Water Safety Code.

Nov. — Competition.

Dec. — S.O.S. Cards. Bath Safety Rails.

1961

Feb. — Safer Use of Gas.

Mar. — Booklet "Safety Precautions in Schools."

April — Oil Heaters. Plastic Bags.

May — Water Safety.

Aug. — S.O.S. Cards. Plastic Material. Fire Prevention.

Oct. — Bonfire Night.

Dec. — Competition.

1962

Feb. — Spring Cleaning.

May — Water Safety. Broken Glass.

Aug. — Unguarded Fires. Home Safety Training Year.

Sept. — S.O.S. Cards.

1963

Jan. — Accidental Deaths. Competition.

May — Water Safety. Buying and Selling for Safety.

Aug. — Poisons. Unguarded Fires.

Sept. — Water Safety.

Oct. — Safety in Baths. Fireworks.

Nov. — Care at Christmas.

Dec. — Accidents in the Home.

1964

May — Do it Yourself with Safety.

July — Accidents. Flame Resistant Material.

Aug. — Dangers from Toys. Emergency Call Schemes. Children's Nightdresses.

Sept. — S.O.S. Cards. Flashing Blue Lights.

Dec. — Flame Resistant Material. Water Safety. Spring Cleaning.

1965

Feb. — Flammability of Children's Nightdresses. Fireguards. Annual Home Overhaul.

Mar. — Poisons.

May — Lead Poisoning.

Sept. — Water Safety. Fire Prevention. Poisons.

Oct. — Fire Prevention Campaign.

Nov. — Fire Prevention. Christmas Material.

Dec. — Medicine Week. Instability of some Modern Furniture.

1966

Jan. — Home Safety Advertising on Buses. Accidents.

Mar. — Lock Away Poisons.

June — Prevention of Accidents.

Aug. — Emergency Call System.

Oct. — Poisons Campaign.

Nov. — Serviettes.

During this period much discussion and considerable action has taken place.

This culminated in the formation of the Ilkeston Home Safety Committee at the end of 1966. This Committee is very active and financially supported by the Borough Council and the Derbyshire County Council.

The encouragement given by the Council is received with the greatest pleasure.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS.

The town possesses an open air swimming bath. Following my report in 1959 the Council decided to install a filtration and chlorination plant. This has worked well for many years now.

At the time there was some opposition because the Council wished to build new baths. Seven years later these have not yet been started.

There is a great need for adequate indoor baths capable of use all the year round. Even if these were only used for teaching swimming the young people of the town would reap an enormous benefit. The present short time available in outdoor baths in the summer is not adequate.

The necessity for more facilities indoors for recreation involving physical activity, especially in the winter, is very strong. Adequate teaching facilities must lead to more interest and more use of swimming facilities if the right approach is made.

MENTAL HEALTH.

Local Government—Administration and the Individual.

During the last 10 years we have looked bluntly and critically at our environment. Many reports and comments have been made. After discussion and sometimes repetition action has been taken by appropriate Committees of the local authority or by voluntary organisations.

Contemplating the short span of one year in Annual Reports little change is noticed but over longer periods much has taken place.

Local Government works this way and is not the automatic machine-ordered system some dictators would prefer. Every organisation has its defects and problems as well as advantages.

It is necessary to remember at the highest level of administration that unless the needs of the individual are considered and dealt with there is no point in local government existing at all. Many Boards, Government Departments, consider small authorities a constant source of trouble. This results because decisions are taken without considering the needs or wishes of the individual. The "greatest good for the greatest number" method of blunderbuss administration is the result of major statistical operations by the chair-bound. Statistics do not tell Mrs. Jones whether she will be dead tomorrow or in nine years time but statistics may tell higher administration how many places will be needed in old peoples homes and how many places will be needed in graveyards and crematoria. This will not help the individual in deciding whether to go into a home nor will it help in the decision to be buried or cremated.

Pure major administration must be tempered by opinions from small "Discussion Groups." This is done admirably by smaller Councils who help to evaluate and form public opinion. The result of this should be the passing of information and comment upwards. This happens rarely. Most authorities take part in discussions with their Associations. Another source of discussion and mutual interchange of information.

This multitude of "Discussion Groups" pushing their opinions is obviously a nuisance to groups who have already made up their own minds on policy and commitments for the next 10 years often without consultation or explanation.

To take advantage of modern techniques and the highest administrative ability "administrative" centres covering large areas are necessary. There must be an understanding about pure administration and the necessity to "feed in" the needs of the individual from "Discussion Groups."

At "Discussion Group" level there should be an advisory staff who are kept informed by the administrative centre and who can assist at the "Discussion Group" level.

This in fact is two tier government with **accent** on the individual and not on dictatorial administrative centres.

Possibly the use of "dictatorial administrative centres" arises because of defects in communication. The exchange of information is often poor. Even representatives sent to meetings do not or are not allowed to report on their attendance. Profuse circulation of "official" reports of meetings would assist a great deal.

It is not often realised that patient argument and discussion with major groups results in education of the lesser group and *vice versa*. This may seem time-consuming to the hierarchy but is essential if we are to go forward.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE.

This office serves a population of approximately 100,000 people. The number fluctuates slightly each year. Of the four areas only the Borough of Ilkeston had experience of a full time Medical Officer before this office was set up in 1954. The services of the Medical Officer and his staff of a Confidential Clerk and a Clerk/Typist are shared by the Borough of Ilkeston and the Urban Districts of Alfreton, Heanor and Ripley. The Medical Officer also serves the County Council as an Assistant Medical Officer. This arrangement is extremely useful and allows free and easy liaison.

The office is run as a separate unit. This assists in accounting matters and is probably unique in its arrangement. During the last 10 years it has been the policy to make sure that people know that they have a Medical Officer of Health. Because of the situation of the office and for the convenience of all it is the practice to visit people in their own homes. Appointments at the office or in Public Health Departments are rare. As a result the personal approach is more friendly and helps co-operation. The early suspicions in some Council Offices of "What's he up to" seem to have died and a friendly reception is now the rule.

The Confidential Clerk and Clerk/Typist are kept fully occupied in supporting the work of the Medical Officer. If they do not know the answer to queries they know how to find out. A great deal of the work is confidential in that it often deals with personal affairs and problems.

Comments on environmental situations are received from many sources. There are times when it feels as if the whole of the 100,000 people in the area are one vast Health Education team.

The easy and friendly relationship with the 50 general practitioners in the area and those who work in the area from surgeries outside the area contributes to rapid solutions to problems.

The six hospital units, three practitioner general hospitals, two maternity homes and a children's convalescent hospital are active and most useful units—co-operation is excellent.

For all this co-operation the Medical Officer is extremely pleased.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

General Statistics.

Area in Acres	3,017
Population (Estimated)	35,270
Population per Acre	11·7
Number of Inhabited Houses	11,896
Rateable Value	£1,134,513
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£4,600
Live Births registered	576
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6·8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16·3
Adjusted Birth Rate (Comparability Factor— 1·01)	16·5
Birth Rate, England and Wales	17·7
Still Births Registered	10
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still) .	17·0
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales	15·4
Deaths registered	392
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	11·1
Adjusted Death Rate (Comparability Factor— 1·22)	13·5
Death Rate, England and Wales	11·7
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion)	2
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	3·4
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales	0·26
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age)	16
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Live Births	27·8
Infant Mortality, England and Wales	19·0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age .	16
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (legitimate)	29·8

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS (Continued)

Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age .	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births (illegitimate)	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) . .	8
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 Live Births . .	13·9
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales .	12·9
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) . .	8
Early neonatal mortality per 1,000 live births .	13·9
Perinatal Deaths (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week of age)	18
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still births	30·7

Death Rate per 1,000 Population from :

Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0·056
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales .	0·043
Tuberculosis, other Forms	—
Tuberculosis, other Forms, England and Wales	0·005
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0·595
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales	0·562
Cancer, other Forms	1·191
Cancer, other Forms, England and Wales .	1·687

TABLE 1

Births

<i>Births</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Live	274	263	537	14	25	39
Still	5	4	9	—	1	1

TABLE 2

Stillbirths—1956-1966

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate per thousand Births (Live and Still)</i>
1956	21	33.9
1957	13	22.6
1958	15	25.5
1959	17	31.9
1960	9	16.1
1961	15	27.6
1962	16	26.2
1963	8	14.0
1964	8	13.6
1965	12	19.1
1966	10	17.0

TABLE 3
Infant and Perinatal Mortality

<i>Infant Deaths</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>			<i>Illegitimate</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 1 year of age	12	4	16	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age	8	—	8	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age	8	—	8	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	13	4	17	—	1	1

TABLE 4
Comparative Tables—1956-1966

<i>Year</i>	<i>Population (Estimated)</i>	<i>Birth Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Death Rate (per 1,000 of Population)</i>	<i>Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 Live Births)</i>
1956	34,610	17.2	9.2	21.7
1957	34,790	16.1	9.7	14.2
1958	34,890	16.4	9.9	17.4
1959	35,060	14.7	9.0	17.5
1960	35,050	15.7	9.6	12.7
1961	34,790	15.2	10.9	22.7
1962	34,960	17.0	9.9	23.6
1963	35,050	16.6	10.6	19.5
1964	34,990	16.6	9.7	13.7
1965	35,240	17.5	10.8	16.2
1966	35,270	16.3	11.1	27.8

TABLE 5
Causes of Death

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach .	5	4	9
11. „ „ Lung, Bronchus	19	2	21
12. „ „ Breast .	—	5	5
13. „ „ Uterus .	—	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	10	17	27
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	3	3
16. Diabetes	—	2	2
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .	31	30	61
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	48	27	75
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease .	3	3	6
20. Other Heart Disease	8	27	35
21. Other Circulatory Disease	9	7	16
22. Influenza	—	1	1
23. Pneumonia	12	15	27
24. Bronchitis	33	5	38
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .	3	1	4
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	—	2
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	—	1
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .	—	2	2
31. Congenital Malformations	2	2	4
32. Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases	13	17	30
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	3	5
34. All Other Accidents	5	3	8
35. Suicide	2	—	2
36. Homicide and Operations of War .	—	—	—
All Causes	211	181	392

TABLE 6
Tuberculosis Notifications 1956-1966

<i>Year</i>	<i>Respiratory</i>			<i>Non-Respiratory</i>			<i>Grand Total</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1956	16	12	28	—	2	2	30
1957	14	13	27	1	3	4	31
1958	16	13	29	—	3	3	32
1959	21	11	32	—	—	—	32
1960	6	12	18	—	1	1	19
1961	7	2	9	—	—	—	9
1962	10	5	15	—	1	1	16
1963	10	4	14	—	1	1	15
1964	3	4	7	—	1	1	8
1965	3	5	8	—	—	—	8
1966	8	3	11	—	1	1	12

TABLE 7
Diseases Notified During the Year 1966
Age Groups

	<i>Chicken-pox</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>
All Ages	99	1	1	156	1	1	3	12
Under 1 year	2	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
1—	6	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
2—	6	—	—	25	—	—	1	—
3—	6	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
4—	9	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
5—	53	—	—	68	—	—	1	—
10—	10	—	—	3	—	—	1	—
15—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
25—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
45—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8
Notifiable Diseases—(Other than Tuberculosis)
1956-1966

	Anthrax	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Encephalitis	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia Acute	Polioomyelitis Acute	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough	Chickenpox
1956	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	7	-	-	3	-	35	23
1957	-	-	6	-	-	2	4	390	-	-	13	3	-	13	-	37	55
1958	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	3	3	-	8	-	3	1
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	2	14
1960	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	119	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	52	214
1961	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	94	-	-	4	1	1	3	-	-	116
1962	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	75	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	4	44
1963	-	-	23	-	-	1	-	459	-	-	1	-	-	7	-	1	29
1964	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	82	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	5	128
1965	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	477	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	2	13
1966	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	156	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	99

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. **Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6, are to be enforced by Local Authorities .	14	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .	131	6	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) .	8	—	—	—
Total .	153	6	—	—

2. Cases in which **Defects** were found. (NIL)

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>Section 133</i>			<i>Section 134</i>		
	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council</i>	<i>No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists</i>	<i>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premi- ses</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>	<i>Prosecu- tions</i>
Wearing apparel { Making, etc. Cleaning and Washing	4	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4	—	—	—	—	—

BOROUGH OF ILKESTON

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE
BOROUGH FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER,
1966

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Ilkeston.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the annual report on the sanitary administration of the Borough for the year 1966.

This is the forty-second report for which I have prepared information and the last.

It may be considered, by some, to be wrong to look at work in retrospect but having completed more than half a century in the service of the Borough Council I cannot help but hark back somewhat to my early days in the Health Department.

First I consider the change from ashpits, privies and pail closets to dustbins and water closets to be one of the most important advances in environmental sanitation.

Another considerable difference one must comment upon is present day preparation and presentation of meat and other foods. The tremendous amount of packaging of foods of all types and the use of transparent viscose wrapping material has helped considerably in this field.

The higher weekly wages of the average working man has made a difference in the home. The housewife takes a pride in her home and the rarity of need to take action in the case of dirty or filthy houses is far different from my early experiences in the department.

The year 1966 has been a normal twelve months so far as the work of the department is concerned. Slower progress has been made in the clearance of substandard houses but this has not been due to any fault in the Health Department as clearance cannot proceed any faster than the availability of new accommodation.

Other work in the department has continued without difficulty for most of the year and in particular the routine work of inspection of home killed meat proceeded on its orderly way.

As this is the last time that I will be able to comment in an annual health report I feel I must voice my thanks to Dr. P. Weyman, for his kindness, help and guidance on all occasions. I have served with five Medical Officers of Health and the co-operation between the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Public Health Inspector is better now than ever it has been during my career.

I thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their help and forbearance and their kindly solicitude during and after my illness.

The Housing Committee members have been, at all times, helpful and considerate in regard to my work under the Housing Acts and I thank them as also I do all members of the Council for their appreciation of my work.

The staff of the department does not change frequently so that I have enjoyed the loyal support and help from colleagues who know my idiosyncrasies—and faults—which has been at all times an advantage and a great aid to the smooth working of the department.

I thank the Town Clerk and all Chief Officers who have so readily given me information and help when required.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. E. ADCOCK,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Total number of new houses erected during the year						112
By the Local Authority	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
By other Local Authorities	.	.	.	.	.	Nil
By other bodies or persons	.	.	.	.	.	112
Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at the end of the year	.	.	.	.	.	2,983
Permanent Council Houses	(a)	Traditional	.	.	.	2,708
	(b)	Aluminium	.	.	.	50
	(c)	Flats and maisonettes	.	.	.	120
Prefabricated Bungalows	.	.	.	.	.	100
Others	.	.	.	.	.	5
Total number of dwelling houses in Borough 31/12/66	.	.	.	.	.	12,043

HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year 1966.

(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects. (Public Health or Housing Acts)	92
	Number of inspections made for the purpose .	214
(b)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 & 1932	2
	Number of inspections made for the purpose .	5
(c)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(d)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation .	90

2. Houses demolished.

	<i>Houses Demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas	13	74	26

3. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

		<i>By owners</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(a)	After informal action by local authority	55	—
(b)	After formal notice under		
(i)	Public Health Acts	26	1
(ii)	Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	3	—

4. Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

The following orders were made during the year

No. 133 (Blooms Grove Road) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 134 (Blooms Grove Road) Compulsory Purchase Order

No. 135 (Blooms Grove Road) Compulsory Purchase Order

The total number of dwellings affected by the Orders was 26.

The following lists show action which has been taken during the current year as well as the progress of action which had been commenced previously.

From Previous Years.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

11, Eyres Gardens	Action deferred
6 and 7, Haddon Street	Demolition Order operative
28, Lower Granby Street	Undertaking accepted

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

40-43 (inc.), Lower Granby Street and 1, Rutland Terrace	Demolition Order operative
191-195 (inc.), Cotmanhay Road	Demolition Order operative
4-7, Albion Place	Demolition Order operative
66-68 (inc.), North Street and 44-47 (inc.), Critchley Street	Demolished
16-27 (inc.), Belvoir Street and 1 and 2, Lower Blooms Grove Road	Demolition Order operative
103-106 (inc.), Ash Street	Demolition Order operative
16-20 (inc.), Rutland Street	Demolition Order operative
3-15 (inc.), Belvoir Street	Demolition Order operative
22, King Street and 95-99 (inc.), Mill Street	Confirmed Clearance Order
1, 3, 5 and 7, Meadow Street	Confirmed Clearance Order
37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47, Derby Road	Confirmed Clearance Order
1-5 (inc.), Commercial Terrace	Confirmed Clearance Order
1-8 (inc.), Abbey Street	Confirmed Compulsory Purchase Order

Current Year.

Sections 17 and 18, Housing Act, 1957.

9, Baker Street	Demolition Order operative
5, Mount Street	Demolition Order operative

Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

3-8 (inc.), Bloomsgrave Road	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
10-15 (inc.), Bloomsgrave Road	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order
17-28 (inc.), Bloomsgrave Road	Declared Compulsory Purchase Order

RENT ACT, 1957

The following are details of work carried out under this Act.

Number of houses inspected for the purpose of the Act	Nil
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of undertakings given by landlords to remedy the defects	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	Nil
Number of applications by landlords for cancellation of certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of objections by tenants to cancellation of certificate of disrepair	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled by Local Authority despite tenants' objection	Nil

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1954

No notices were served under Section 95 of this Act (i.e., summary power to remedy stopped-up drains, etc.).

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT FOR THE YEAR 1966

The following is a summary of the details of visits and inspections made by the public health inspectors during the year.

Inspections to premises	214
Re-inspections	453
Visits re-complaints	230
Miscellaneous visits	317
Drainage inspections	30
Drains tested	1
Refuse collection visits	71
Visits re Rodent infestations	12
Infectious Disease Investigations	6
Smoke observations	95
Power Factories inspections	6
Caravan inspections	20
Verminous premises inspected and disinfested	6
Petrol installations inspected	16
Shops inspected	55
Visits re Accumulations and Deposits	22
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises visits	35
Special Housing Visits for M.O.H.	1
Places of Amusement Inspections	1
Smoke control area visits	217

Meat and Other Food Inspections.

Restaurant Kitchens inspected	2
Market Food stalls	789
Annual Fair Food stalls	23
Dairies inspected	5
Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspections	809
Visits re unsound food	54
Bakehouses inspected	6
Food Premises	331
Ice Cream premises	6

Notices Served.

Number of Informal Notices—Public Health Act, 1936	91
„ „ „ „ —Food Hygiene Regs., 1960	5
„ „ „ „ —Clean Air Act, 1956	1
Number of Statutory Notices under Section 26	36
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 39	1
„ „ „ „ „ „ „ 75	1

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received at the Office during the year are noted below :—

Number of complaints received during the year	484
Number dealt with by the Public Health Inspectors	179
Number dealt with by the Rodent Operative	285
Number investigated and forwarded to other departments	20

SANITARY REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE

The following information represents work of repair and maintenance carried out as the result of informal and statutory notices served by the department under the Public Health Acts.

Exterior of Houses.

Roofs repaired or renewed	43
Chimney stacks repaired	10
Flashings repaired	1
Chimney pots provided	1
Eaves and downspouting provided or repaired	19
Eaves and rainwater-pipe unchoked	3
Window frames repaired	3
Door frames repaired	5
Door steps provided	3
Perished pointing replaced	7

Interior of Houses.

Floors relaid or repaired	13
Skirting boards repaired	2
Walls repaired	6
Ceilings repaired	4
Fireplaces and flues repaired	4
Windows repaired	5
Sashcords renewed	5
Dampness abated	5

Baths, Lavatory Basins, etc.

Sink wastepipes and gullies cleansed	2
--	---

Privies, Pail Closets, Water Closets.

Water closet drains and joints repaired	3
Water closet compartments repaired	8
Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	4
Water closet water service pipe repaired	113
Water closet pedestal provided	6
Water closet seat provided	3
Water closet basin unchoked and cleansed	1

Drainage.

Drains unstopped	3
Inspection chamber covers provided	1

Yards and Outbuildings.

Yards paved or repaired	9
-----------------------------------	---

Dustbins.

Dustbin renewals	7
----------------------------	---

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFESTATION

No terminal disinfection is carried out unless requested by the Medical Officer of Health. Infected bedding and other articles are disinfected by steam or formaldehyde as the circumstances demand.

Number of premises visited in connection with infectious disease	6
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CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The one licensed site in the Borough is operated satisfactorily. The site is inspected from time to time and there has been no cause for complaint. The site is very popular and there are few vacancies.

HEALTH EDUCATION

The departmental staff has continued with talks on subjects connected with health education and one finds an increasing interest, from women's organisations, in food processing and inspection. The showing of a suitable sound and colour film makes the task easier and more enjoyable to the audience but there is still the need on occasions to trespass on the free time of the inspectors. However there does appear to be more interest in food preparation and presentation than was the case some years ago, so that one can attribute some of this interest from talks which have been given.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

No proceedings were instituted for contravention of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, during the year.

A number of shops were reinspected and brought up-to-date. Five notices were served on occupiers of food premises and the work required was carried out during the year.

Generally.

During the year there were 331 inspections made to food premises. The stalls of the food traders on the market were inspected each week, and the total number of inspections for this purpose was 789. In addition there were 23 inspections of food stalls at the Annual Fair.

Food Premises in the Borough.

Transport Cafes	2
Bakers and pastrycooks	10
Butchers	34
Pork Butchers	4
Confectioners	26
Chemists	9
Small General Stores	75
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	17
Fish and chip vendors	21
Snack bars	5
Tripe dealers	1
Wet fishmongers	8
Market Food stalls	16
Restaurants	5
Grocers and Provision dealers	77
Supermarkets and Multiple Stores	14
Dairies	1
Caterers	1

Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During the year there have been variations in the number of premises registered.

One was inspected and subsequently registered for the sale of ice cream.

The number of premises on the register at the end of the year is as follows :—

Number of premises registered for the manufacture or sale of preserved food	33
Number of premises registered for the preparation and sale of fried fish	22
Number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	200

Food and Drug Samples.

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information on behalf of the Derbyshire County Council who are the Food and Drugs Authority for the Borough.

“ 125 samples, including 22 Milks were taken. The Milk samples were all classed as satisfactory. A sample sold as a ‘ Milk Roll ’ was deficient in milk solids and contained no butter fat. It was, in fact, a Bread Roll. The manufacturer was cautioned.

There were two infringements of the Labelling of Food Order. Canned Luncheon Meat of foreign origin did not give a list of ingredients on the label and American produced Egg Noodles claimed the presence of Vitamins but did not declare the amounts present. In each case, the importers were cautioned and asked to make sure that further imports are correctly labelled.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.”

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

During the year 22 renewals of licences to slaughter animals were granted in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Act.

MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

Number of casual notices of slaughter received	.	.	49
Number of regular notices of slaughter operative	.	.	1

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

<i>Licensee</i>	<i>Situation</i>
Mr. H. Barnes	Slaughterhouse rear 22/24, Mill Street.
Smedley, Smedley & Woodhouse	Slaughterhouse, Wilton Place.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AT THE TWO LICENSED PREMISES

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Barnes, Mill Street	41	—	—	268	47	356
Smedley, Smedley and Woodhouse	2,692	397	7	7,461	8,965	19,522

Total number of animals slaughtered during the year	2,733	397	7	7,729	9,012	19,878
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Average number of animals slaughtered per month	227.75	33.08	0.58	644.08	834.33	1,656.5
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Comparison with slaughtering in previous years

<i>Animals slaughtered</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep & Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
1961	2,194	356	138	6,476	6,793	15,957
1962	2,189	394	67	7,487	7,219	17,356
1963	1,955	346	29	5,600	5,742	13,672
1964	2,389	571	29	6,728	6,738	16,455
1965	2,625	401	6	6,460	7,712	17,204
1966	2,733	397	7	7,729	9,012	19,878

The number of animals slaughtered continues to increase particularly in the number of pigs slaughtered. It is difficult to account for this as over the years there seems to be little change from the week-end joint of beef, varying occasionally with mutton (or lamb as the retail butcher prefers to call it) and in the colder weather a joint of pork.

Cow beef which was 90% of the retail beef trade before 1939 is now more rare. Young beef, not in my opinion sufficiently matured in taste and texture, creates a bigger demand and the younger households prefer boneless joints or steaks which can be prepared and cooked with ease and rapidity.

One result of the killing of younger animals is the drop in number of whole carcasses condemned for disease. A study of the list of diseases and injuries in carcasses and offal inspected shows that the main unsound conditions are parasitic affections of organs ; in fact, to a number of the younger meat inspectors, tuberculosis is known only by photographs and textbook descriptions.

Meat marking has now been accepted as a routine duty as well as 100% inspection.

There are no poultry slaughtering or packing stations in the Borough, nor are there any horse slaughtering establishments.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed (if known)	2,733	397	7	7,729	9,012	—
Number inspected	2,733	397	7	7,729	9,012	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	4	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	528	25	—	53	159	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	19.32%	6.30%	—	0.68%	1.81%	—
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	52	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.58%	—
Cysticercosis :						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refriger- ation	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Other Diseases or Injuries.

403 bovine livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
93 bovine livers	.	.	Abscesses
21 bovine livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Necrosis
1 bovine liver	.	.	Fatty degeneration
3 bovine livers	.	.	Multiple abscesses
2 bovine livers	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
1 bovine liver	.	.	Ascaris
1 bovine liver	.	.	Cysticercus Tenicollis
5 bovine heads	.	.	Actinobacillosis
2 bovine heads	.	.	Cysticercus Bovis
1 bovine lung	.	.	Strongyli
3 bovine lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
1 bovine carcase and organs	.	.	Pyæmia
1 bovine liver and lungs	.	.	Abscesses
1 bovine liver and lungs	.	.	Echinococcus Cysts
1 bovine heart and lungs	.	.	Pericarditis
1 bovine kidney	.	.	Hydronephrosis
11 bovine livers	.	.	Telangiectasis
16 sheeps' livers	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
25 sheeps' livers	.	.	Fascioliasis
10 sheeps' livers	.	.	Parasites
2 sheeps' livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
129 pigs' livers	.	.	Ascaris
5 pigs' livers	.	.	Cirrhosis
8 pigs' lungs	.	.	Pneumonia
4 pigs' lungs	.	.	Strongyli
1 pig's pluck	.	.	Pneumonia
5 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleurisy and Peritonitis
2 pigs' plucks	.	.	Pleural Adhesions
4 pigs' carcase and organs	.	.	Moribundity
1 pig's pluck and offal	.	.	Cysticercus Tenuicollis
1 pig's heart	.	.	Pericarditis
1 pig's leg	.	.	Bruising
2 pigs' kidneys	.	.	Hydronephrosis

Total weight 7,900 pounds.

OTHER UNSOUND FOOD

	<i>Weight in pounds</i>		<i>Weight in pounds</i>
Fruit (tinned)	528	Lard	5½
Fruit (fresh)	151¼	Cheese	1½
Kidney	81	Evaporated Milk (tinned)	6
Beef	302¼	Soup	2
Pork	256¼	Orange Juice	½
Steak	39¼	Tomato Puree	½
Lamb	71½	Dinners (packet)	3¾
Liver	59¾	Pies	11
Offal	11	Cakes	5¼
Chicken	219	Pastry	3½
Mutton	11½	Jelly	1½
Ham (tinned)	20	Cereals (packet)	2
Tongue	47	Sultanas	½
Luncheon Meat	21	Jam (jar)	1
Corned Beef	48½	Marmalade	1
Irish Stew	8	Mixed pickles	2
Steak & Kidney pie	3	Rice (packet)	19¾
Faggots (packet)	8¾	Coffee	¼
Sausage	5	Glaze cherries	¼
Cod (packet)	13½		
Plaice	4½		
Haddock	9		
Kippers	5	Summary :	
Fish fingers	9¼	Fruit (tinned)	151¼
Pilchards (tinned)	2	Fruit (fresh)	528
Salmon	2	Meat (tinned)	67
Crab	¼	Meat	1,051½
Shrimps	3½	Prepared Meat Products	94¼
Tomatoes (tinned)	115	Vegetables	175
Peas	28¾	Fats, Cheese and Milk	26
Beans	23½	Fish	49
Brussels	2¼	Miscellaneous	58½
Potatoes	4¼		
Mixed vegetables (tinned)	1¼		
Margarine	13	Total	2,200½

OFFENSIVE TRADES

(Section 107, Public Health Act, 1936)

There is one offensive trade in the Borough registered with the local authority. This is a rag and bone dealer but little or no trade in bones now takes place.

No complaints have been received regarding these premises during the year.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

At the end of 1965 there were four firms registered as scrap metal dealers ; one firm was registered in 1966.

AIR POLLUTION

Alderman Mrs. E. E. Bostock, Chairman of the Health Committee, continued as a member of the East Midlands Divisional Council of the National Society for Clean Air. Together with the Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor E. G. W. Taylor, she also represented the Council on the Derbyshire Clean Air Committee.

Smoke Control Areas.

On October 1st, the Ilkeston No. 1 (Kirk Hallam) Smoke Control Order became operative. The campaign to familiarise the inhabitants of the area with the new appliances and fuels, continued with organised demonstrations at appropriate intervals. There were, of course, many problems which arose during the conversion of appliances. In a few cases, these were not resolved by the operative date, but with these few exceptions, the work of conversion was complete. The transition to the use of smokeless fuels was therefore relatively smooth, and so far, no difficulty has been reported of obtaining supplies. Details of the area involved appeared in my report for last year.

Work has progressed on the second smoke control area and on 22nd November, the Council made the Ilkeston No. 2 (Kniveton Park) Smoke Control Order. This has been forwarded to the Minister for confirmation with the suggestion that the operative date be 1st October, 1967. The area is 117 acres in extent and comprises 103 houses and one industrial building.

Industrial Pollution.

There were 95 observations of industrial chimneys during the year. There were no serious contraventions of the regulations. Any tendency to exceed the prescribed limits is discussed with the management as soon as it becomes apparent. This invariably leads to an improvement in conditions without the need arising to threaten legal action.

The indiscriminate burning of refuse continues to be a problem. The burning of rubber, oil and plastics occurs from time to time at scrap yards and dumps, whilst the burning of waste paper and fabrics frequently occurs on business premises. In all these cases the offenders are advised to install an incinerator of a type capable of consuming their rubbish smokelessly. There seems to be a peculiar reluctance to take this advice and so far it has not been possible to report any success.

Two notifications of intention to install new boiler plants were received. Proposed chimney heights are checked using the method suggested by the Ministry. In one case, both plant and chimney were considered satisfactory but in the second case it was necessary to ask for an increased chimney height.

Atmospheric Pollution Records.

Deposit Gauge. Refuse Collection Depot, Lower Bloomsgrave Road.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Deposited Matter</i>			
	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>	<i>Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total Solids (tons per square mile)</i>
January	2.29	11.00	7.35	18.35
February	4.76	14.47	9.37	23.84
March	1.32	11.46	6.33	17.79
April	4.47	9.21	7.05	16.26
May	2.05	12.65	5.33	17.98
June	2.46	12.02	8.48	20.50
July	2.72	9.80	6.86	16.66
August	3.07	8.35	5.30	13.65
September	1.68	9.31	5.56	14.87
October	4.09	7.39	6.99	14.38
November	1.45	6.06	5.96	12.02
December	.	.	.	.

Deposit Gauge. 100, Kingston Avenue.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Deposited Matter</i>			
	<i>Rainfall (inches)</i>	<i>Total undissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total dissolved matter (tons per square mile)</i>	<i>Total Solids (tons per square mile)</i>
January	2.30	44.84	16.36	61.20
February	4.61	126.85	22.75	149.60
March	1.01	56.87	14.70	71.57
April	4.40	30.70	12.29	42.99
May	1.73	133.97	20.44	154.41
June	1.87	47.23	17.32	64.55
July	3.30	66.24	12.39	78.63
August	2.94	37.36	9.87	47.23
September	1.97	62.30	12.05	74.35
October	3.54	62.26	13.15	75.41
November	1.87	23.71	9.87	33.58
December	.	.	.	.

Volumetric Recorder. Refuse Collection Depot, Lower Bloomsgrave Road.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January	258.4	650	98	181.56	360	67
February	122.28	490	18	112.15	357	58
March	146.02	329	45	115.83	309	58
April	113.32	265	53	99.84	215	30
May	82.26	168	33	97.32	160	59
June	49.28	130	24	101.82	178	65
July	77.0	177	20	74.28	168	41
August	53.28	182	22	69.59	172	29
September	146.0	535	20	115.14	297	42
October	210.85	539	70	147.39	295	65
November	249.71	814	52	146.86	482	65
December	160.54	655	66	148.89	544	56

Volumetric Recorder. 22, Burns Street.

<i>Month</i>	<i>Smoke Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>			<i>Sulphur Dioxide Concentration in M/grs. per cubic metre</i>		
	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Highest</i>	<i>Lowest</i>
January	308.4	1,062	43	249.25	688	72
February	115.71	607	28	139.11	432	86
March	99.73	243	26	108.28	210	42
April	92.53	232	30	119.1	244	38
May	54.46	157	4	126.0	249	58
June	37.11	112	6	133.14	221	73
July	33.93	120	3	140.86	250	70
August	43.91	150	4	90.94	175	36
September	141.18	472	7	195.1	647	52
October	202.68	461	53	209.28	336	67
November	207.82	563	37	213.86	473	46
December	128.48	650	31	179.26	549	73

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

There was one complaint in the form of a petition received during the year and this was dealt with successfully.

There have also been many enquiries from persons with private grievances of various kinds. In these cases it is only possible to offer whatever advice seems applicable in the circumstances.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Due to the pressure of other work, it was not possible to carry out as many inspections as would be desirable. However, close co-operation is maintained with H.M. Inspectors of Factories in the district, and they have to be relied on to notify any infringements which may concern the Corporation.

There were six inspections of power factories during the year.

No notices were served requiring works to remedy defective or insufficient sanitary accommodation.

Number of outworkers lists received during the year	.	10
Number of outworkers, first half of year	. . .	52
Number of outworkers, second half of year	. . .	4

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936

The Chief Public Health Inspector is the Petroleum Licensing Officer for the Borough.

During the year 59 petroleum spirit storage licences were issued for a total storage capacity of 288,160 gallons of petroleum spirit and 745 gallons of petroleum mixture. The total of the fees collected during the year was £54/15/0.

All underground storage installations are cylindrical steel tanks embedded in sand and enclosed in concrete pits or totally enclosed in sulphate free concrete, which is a variation approved in the Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions for the Storage of Petroleum Spirit issued by the Home Office.

Two new installations were licensed during the year. All new tanks are subject to a pressure test of 10 lbs. per sq. inch before approval.

Inspections of the licensed premises are made from time to time, 16 inspections were made during the year. No contravention of the licence conditions were found.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

There would appear to be a slight reduction in the amount of infestation from rats and mice. The following report was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of work carried out during the year.

Properties other than sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district .	13,594	24
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	270	4
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats .	201	3
(ii) Mice .	63	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification .	1,773	3
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	145	3
(ii) Mice	1	—

Sewers

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year : YES.

Surface Properties and Sewers.

5. Any other points of interest ?

In view of the fact that certain sections of sewer could not be cleared of rats by using warfarin, it was decided to employ a contractor to carry out an intensive treatment of the town centre sewers using fluoracetamide. 200 manholes were baited.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

It has not been possible, due to staff shortages, and the pressure of other matters, to bring this work up to the standard of supervision envisaged by the Ministry.

There were no particular subjects for comment during the year except perhaps regarding the standard of lighting. In view of the fact that there appears to be the possibility of a standard being fixed by the Minister in the near future, there is now reluctance on the part of occupiers to carry out alterations to artificial lighting systems in case further alterations may be required later to meet a new statutory standard.

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of premises</i>	<i>Number of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	1	68	13
Retail shops	5	189	17
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	—	18	1
Fuel storage depots	—	2	—
TOTALS	6	280	31

TABLE B
NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES :— 35

TABLE C
ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices	698
Retail shops	917
Wholesale departments, warehouses	40
Catering establishments open to the public	131
Canteens	9
Fuel storage depots	10
Total	1,805
Total Males	806
Total Females	999

TABLE D
EXEMPTIONS

Part I	—	Space (Section 5(2))	—	Nil
Part II	—	Temperature (Section 6)	—	Nil
Part III	—	Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)	—	Nil
Part IV	—	Washing Facilities (Section 10)	—	Nil

TABLE E

PROSECUTIONS

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year :—Nil.

Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 :—Nil.

Number of interim orders granted :—Nil.

TABLE F

INSPECTORS

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act :—3.

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act :—Nil.

As a result of the inspections made, 17 preliminary notices of contravention of the Act were issued.

There was one notification of an accident.

DISINFESTATION

The fumigation of the household effects of ingoing tenants of Council houses is carried out only where considered necessary by the department.

In the cases of minor infestations by insect pests the department helps complainants by advice. If technical assistance is needed the premises are treated with aerosol or other insecticidal sprays with a charge for time and materials used.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Chief and Deputy Chief Public Health Inspectors are authorised officers for the purposes of the Shops Act.

55 visits were made during the year in connection with the provisions of the Act.

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAYS) ACT, 1965

Occasional inspections have been made. No cause for complaint has been found.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises are licensed under this Act. Occasional inspections have been made during the year and no complaints have been recorded.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There are 5 premises registered under the above Act. Only small amounts of rag flock are used by these premises and no contravention of the Act has been observed.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

Occasional inspections of appliances have been made from time to time during the year. Special attention is given to the cheaper makes. Second-hand shops are closely watched, and a proprietor was advised to remove from sale and destroy a very old insufficiently guarded appliance.

Amendment regulations designed to promote increased safety in the construction and use of oil burning appliances became operative during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

One person is licensed to keep an animal boarding establishment in the Borough.

No cause for complaint has been found.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1964

One establishment was registered by the Local Authority during the year. The Veterinary Officer appointed by the Derbyshire County Council on a part-time basis carries out inspections of this establishment as required by the Act.

WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

The number of conversions during the year was four. The number remaining at the end of the year was 11.

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